

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XXVI

Harold N. Moldenke

*JUNELLIA SPEGAZZINII* Moldenke, nom. nov.

*Verbena nubigena* Speg., Comm. Mus. Buenos Aires 1: 137. 1898 [not *V. nubigena* Poepp. in Froriep, Notiz. Gebiet Natur- und Heilk., ser. 1, 23: 292. 1829].

*STACHYTARPHETA FIEBRIGI* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Fruticulosa; ramis acute tetragonis glabris nitidis vel marginibus substrigosis; nodis plerumque annulatis albo-ciliatis; foliis sessilibus utrinque glabris oblongis integris, ad apicem acutis, ad basin rotundatis; inflorescentiis terminalibus solitariis simplicibus glabris; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis attenuato-aristatis.

Subshrub; stems and branches slender, sharply tetragonal, obscurely appressed-white-pilose or substrigose with antrorse hairs on the conspicuous margins or completely glabrous and shiny, stramineous, the sides usually very flat; nodes usually annulate and marked with a ring of erect or ascending whitish hairs, especially at the leaf-base; principal internodes 5--10 mm. long toward the base of the stems, elongate to 6 cm. beneath the inflorescences; leaves decussate-opposite, numerous, completely sessile, the blades chartaceous, rather uniformly green and shiny on both surfaces or slightly lighter beneath, oblong when mature, sometimes slightly elliptic when very young, 4--6.5 cm. long, 8--12 mm. wide, somewhat attenuate to an acute apex, entire, rounded at the base when mature (sometimes attenuate-acute when very young), mostly completely glabrous on both surfaces; inflorescence terminal, spicate, solitary, simple, 18--25 cm. long, very narrow, densely many-flowered in imbricate fashion, practically glabrous throughout; rachis slender, shallowly excavated under each flower; bracts ovate-lanceolate, about 7 mm. long, 2 mm. wide at the base, gradually attenuate to the sharply acute or aristate apex, humped at the base, somewhat scarious-margined above the base, shorter than the mature calyx, equaling or surpassing the immature ones; calyx tubular, 10--11 mm. long when mature, glabrous, the rim unequally 5-dentate with twisted aristate teeth; corolla dark-blue, hypocrateriform, the tube apparently about 10 mm. long and the limb 10 mm. wide.

The type of this very distinct species was collected by Karl Fiebrig (no. 4001) -- in whose honor it is named -- on a stony sparsely wooded hill at Centurion, between the Río Apa and the Río Aquidaban, in northern Paraguay, in October, 1908, and is deposited in the herbarium of the British Museum (Natural History) in London.

*VERBENA PERUVIANA* f. *ALBA* Moldenke, Résumé 110 & 473, nom. nud.

1959; f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by my good friend, Raulino Reitz (no. C.1280) in the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

VERBENA TENUISECTA var. GLABRATA Moldenke, Résumé 111, nom. nud. 1959; var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum subglab-ratis et calicibus sparsissime strigillosis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades subglabrate and the calyx very sparsely strigillose.

The type of the variety was collected by Raulino Reitz (no. C.1280e) at 10 meters altitude in the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil, flowering in October, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

VERBENA URTICIFOLIA var. INCARNATA (Raf.) Moldenke, comb. nov.  
Verbena incarnata Raf., Atl. Journ. 154. 1832.

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### MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS AVICENNIA. III

Harold N. Moldenke

AVICENNIA MARINA var. RESINIFERA (Forst.) Bakh.

Miss Moore says that it can be safely assumed that the collections which give no further collection locality than "New Zealand" on their labels actually came from North Island since Avicennia does not extend south of 38°, which is about the center of North Island. Cheeseman, in the reference cited above, says that it occurs in "Muddy creeks and estuaries from the North Cape [of North Island] to Opotiki on the East coast and Kawhia on the west." Cockayne, in his "The distribution of the vegetation and flora of New Zealand", page 14, affirms that this is one of the 56 species, of which 45 are common or fairly common plants, which are stopped by the 38° S. phytogeographic barrier. In his "New Zealand plants and their story", edition 2, page 35 (1919) he says "in imagination, sail up one of the tidal rivers of these wide estuaries in the west of the North Auckland Botanical District -- Hokianga or Kaipara Harbour -- or one of the tidal rivers of the east -- the Whangarei for instance. If it is high tide, we shall see on either side of the stream a belt of close-growing, dull-coloured, small trees, rising out of the turbid water. These